

Nelson Newhall; or, the Striped Frock.

"There, Lucinda, you cannot help admitting that we have had a fine walk this afternoon," exclaimed Caroline Hale to her sister, as they entered their chamber after a rural excursion. It was a sultry August day, and Lucinda, instead of answering her sister, threw off her bonnet and fastened back the blind from the open window. "Now you are not willing to own we have had a pleasant walk," continued Caroline, "because you went so reluctantly."

"You know, sister, that my reluctance was owing to the extreme heat and a trifling indisposition. But I feel better for the ramble, and must say that it was more agreeable than I anticipated. I will admit what will please you still more, that I liked our company and was interested in the conversation."

"That's a good girl," said the laughing Caroline. "I supposed you would have said that the Russells were ostentatious, trifling, or something of that sort."

"You know I do not intend to be censorious, Caroline, and as to your gallant of to-day, I could not express my opinion. He devoted his attentions so entirely to you, that I have no opportunity of becoming a critic with regard to him. His sister is a very pretty girl, and seems to enjoy her visit to our little town extremely. I love our own scenery so well that I cannot help feeling interested in every one who admires it."

"Lucinda, I believe I like home well enough, but I never can think as you do about our rough hills. They do well enough for farmers who want sheep pastures, but what there is about them so very beautiful, I never could imagine. I always wondered what induced father to settle here. He might have established himself in some more populous place, he had more genteel society, and have lived in different style from what he does now, even if he owned no more property."

"Very like he might, Caroline, but you know father is not very ambitious about making a show. We have often heard him speak of the change in his opinion and feelings since his youth. He says he thought then that wealth could make him happy, but he feels now that a contented spirit and domestic affection are better than gold. I think we ought to profit by his experience."

"Probably you will, Lucinda, for as mother says, you are father to the very core. For my part, I dislike quite so much about republican habits. If ever I marry, I mean to have a man who is not afraid of being too fashionable and stylish. I am sure we have seen mother affected so much by father's odd notions that I think we ought to profit by her experience."

"Lucinda, for a few moments, did not answer—she knew there were weak points in her mother's character, but she hesitated about making them a subject of conversation, even with her sister. But she reflected that Caroline was younger than herself, and had ever been her mother's pet. She felt pained to perceive daily the influence exerted over her young mind by her mother's vanity and indiscretion."

After some consideration, she replied, "Our mother is a good, amiable woman, Caroline, and we are both deeply indebted to her care and kindness. I should be sorry to say a word that would diminish your respect for her, but you know, sister, that she is very much influenced by aunt Kimball. Now aunt Kimball does not consider what would be perfectly proper for herself and daughters in such a place as Boston, would almost be ridiculous for us. Their dress and customs are in accordance with their station, and with the dress and customs of their associates. So are ours. We wear dress better than most young ladies in our circle. True we wear our calico and gingham dresses at home, instead of expensive silks and muslins, and father requires us to assist in household duties. I believe we are happier for it. Your understanding, Caroline, if you consented to it, would teach you the foolishness of our wearing fifty dollar shawls and thirty dollar bonnets in such a place as C—. Our extravagance would be censured by our best friends. Now should we look, after walking out as we have this afternoon, through brush and briar, dressed like ladies promading in Cornhill? Even our sensible city acquaintance would laugh at us. Probably Franklin Russell, with whom you have chatted so much to-day, will not respect you the less for having your dress adapted for the occasion, and something like that worn by our country companions. I am sure mother wishes to do every thing for our good, but I think she does not consider what is best and most becoming under our present circumstances."

"I do believe, Lucinda, that if you were settled among the Choctaws, you would think it best to paint like a squaw. I know, after all, what makes you talk so much about fitness and propriety. It is because Nelson Newhall wears a striped frock, and you think it is well adapted to a man who holds a plough, and 'drives his team a-field.' As for myself, I never was in love with a striped frock, and never intended to be."

This, as Caroline anticipated, was touching Lucinda in an extremely sensitive point, and she did not attempt to reply. She immediately found her services were required below, and hastily ran down to make arrangements for the evening meal. We have now introduced to the reader the two daughters of Squire Hale, a gentleman of considerable property and influence in a pleasant country town in the interior of Massachusetts. He was a self-educated man, of unbending good principles, and without being a genius, was possessed of an uncommon share of what is denominated "common sense."

Beneath an exterior not remarkably polished, he could bear the strictest scrutiny. He settled in Massachusetts in his youth, and "never changed or wished to change his place." Why should he? He possessed the confidence of the community, was happy among his friends, and his family ranked among the first in the county. Some twenty-five years before the commencement of our tale, he became accidentally acquainted with Miss Caroline Osgood, a young lady from Boston. She was extremely pretty, and her bright smile and fascinating manners made a happy conquest of his heart. He was not the man to marry, however, without trying to consult his judgment. He knew she was not striving to cultivate her intellect, but she loved reading, and

Oxford Democrat

No. 15, Vol. 1, New Series.

Paris, Maine, Tuesday, August 17, 1841.

Old Series. No. 26, Vol. 8.

he was sure he wanted nothing blue about a wife. If she loved reading that was enough. Then she had not been accustomed to any domestic employments, but if she wished to learn the proper management of a household, what could he do? Besides his income was already sufficient for a comfortable maintenance without the assistance of a wife, and Miss Osgood's property would increase it. She was certainly amiable and cheerful, and he doubted not would render his fireside happy. Nothing less could be expected, then, considering he was already in love, than that judgement should decide in favor of offering her his hand without delay. It was done accordingly, and after she had consulted all her friends, who pronounced it a good match, the offer was accepted, and in due time she became Mrs. Hale.

We would gladly tell our readers that after the acquisition of a companion so lovely, Squire Hale found himself perfectly happy. Truth, however, would not warrant such a statement. For a time he considered himself so, but was ere long forced to feel disappointed. His interest was not her interest—his most valuable friends, she lightly esteemed. She professed to respect them, but they were so countryfied, had so little polish of refinement, that they were scarcely fit for a lady's parlor. She did not think it necessary even to superintend her domestic affairs, but employed her time in reading novels, and such trifling work as was little better than absolute idleness. She expected unlimited indulgence, made extravagant demands upon his purse, and determined to guard his doors from the familiar intrusion of the unfashionable people who had been her husband's former acquaintances and friends.

Squire Hale saw all this with uneasiness and anxiety. He found his authority must interpose or his house would never be the home of his wife. He labored to convince his wife of her folly, and even went so far as to put a veto upon many of her plans. He loved her and attributed her faults wholly to education and inexperience, and by firmness and judicious management, after a long time, succeeded in eradicating many of her notions. Two lovely daughters at length claimed her care, and implanted in her heart such devoted affection as made her in many respects a different woman.

After some few years her husband had almost forgotten that she was ever the frivolous, useless being he had first known her. Notwithstanding her character was so much altered, she retained quite enough of her originality to render her, in many respects, a foolish mother. She taught her children to look with contempt upon village customs; upon all those who earned their bread by honorable labor, and to consider themselves designed for something above country life. It was gall to her pride that their father permitted them to attend a public school, where they must associate with the children of farmers and mechanics. But Squire Hale would have it so, and she was forced to submit to it. At home she exerted all her influence to counteract the ideas she feared they would acquire at school, and every one knows a mother's influence is great over affectionate, inexperienced daughters. They imbibed many of her feelings and opinions, and suffered the loveliness of their sunny age to be clouded by useless ideas of consequence and superiority.

Years rolled by, and they became young ladies. They were both called handsome, though their style of beauty was very different. Lucinda, the eldest, was a little of a brunette, with large hazel eyes, dark hair, and a shade of thought upon her brow. She resembled her father in person; was taller and less volatile in her movements than her sister. Caroline was a fairer figure, and a native grace was seen in every motion. Her blue eyes and flaxen hair proclaimed her relationship to the Osgood family; and sweet was the smile which played over her features in hours of joy and sunshine. The minds of the two sisters were still more unlike than their figures and complexions. They had attended the same school, mingled with the same society, yet they were essentially different in their tastes and inclinations.

Two seeds germinate in the bosom of the earth; their growth is accelerated by the same sunshine, air and moisture, yet, although growing side by side, they become totally different in their nature. To these products of the soil we might compare Lucinda and Caroline Hale. Both were naturally amiable in temper; but the one found her highest enjoyment in cultivating her understanding and attending to her duties; the other in ornamenting her person, and enlarging the circle of her acquaintances. Lucinda had always been strongly attached to her father, and perhaps it was from him her mind received its early bias. It might be possible, however, that a careful observation would have traced it to another source.

As we mentioned before, the two sisters in their childhood and early youth, attended the public school of their native village; such schools as are ever open to rich and poor in happy New England. In the one they attended, was a talented, high-spirited youth, older by a year or two than Lucinda Hale. He was the only son of a virtuous and sensible farmer in the neighborhood, and was destined by his parents to follow the plough, and procure his livelihood from the same grounds which had been owned in the family through three or four generations. His intelligent eye, cheerful countenance, and native intellect, made him the favorite of every new teacher, and many a gentleman's son found himself outstripped by the industry of Nelson Newhall. Adeline, his sister, in many respects resembled him, and both were beloved by their companions and commended by their instructors.

With the children of the laboring class in general, Mrs. Hale tried to prevent her daughters

from associating too freely, but in the case of the two Newhalls it was a little beyond her control. Squire Hale, who felt interested in every thing connected with the rising generation, frequently spoke of the promising children of his townsmen, and expressed a wish that his children might be equally a credit to the school, and equally honored among their companions. His wife rather sneered at the idea, but did not think it prudent to interpose, so Lucinda and Caroline were allowed to treat the Newhalls with a little more respect than they were wont to do the children of farmers in general. Adeline and Lucinda sat in the same form at school; attended to the same studies; were assisted by Nelson to find the answers to difficult questions, and at play-time were indebted to his ingenuity for one half of their amusements. He seemed almost equally a brother to both, and in the thousand sports and occupations of their innocent years, was their adviser and constant companion.

As they grew towards womanhood, the two girls became still more intimate the one probably influenced by pity, the other by gratitude. The lovely, interesting Adeline, had become an invalid. She was still able to occupy her usual seat in the school-room, but the peculiar delicacy of her look and languor of her appearance, led her friends to fear that the blossom was withering on its native stem.

At the close of the school, Lucinda and her sister were sent to the academy in B. When the first quarter ended they visited home, and Lucinda, true to her school-day friend, made her first call at the farm-house of the Newhalls. Mrs. Hale rather encouraged her than otherwise, for even she had learned to look with interest upon the stricken girl. She saw that

She was waiting to the tomb,
The worm of death was in her bloom.

And her naturally kind heart led her to pity both the parents and the child. It never once occurred to her mind that a daughter of hers could look with partiality on the handsome Nelson; therefore Lucinda was suffered to spend as many hours with Adeline as she chose. Nelson was the idolized son and brother, and when his occupations permitted, was ever in the house to cheer his mother or amuse his suffering sister.

Perhaps Lucinda's frequent calls made him more attentive than he would have been otherwise, for notwithstanding he was little more than seventeen, he regarded her with a feeling very different from the usual partialities of boyhood. That feeling was reciprocated, and though never analyzed and never spoken, was daily gaining ground on both sides.

It was in Adeline's sick chamber that Lucinda's mind first received the impressions of early piety. The Newhalls were not only descended from our Puritan fathers, but they felt in themselves that trust in God which had comforted their ancestors while inhabitants of a wilderness. Adeline had been taught to worship the God of her parents, and even at an early age, had sought and found the Savior, "whom to know aright is life eternal." She frequently conversed with her friend upon the realities of an unseen world, and upon the strong consolations granted her when heart and flesh were failing.

Lucinda saw her patience under suffering and her willingness to leave the world when all was bright around her, and she was led to reflect upon the value of that faith which could so buoy up the spirit in the day of trial.

The vacation was over and she returned to school. It was with deeper feelings than common at her age, that she looked upon her native village, and thought how long it would be ere her return. She felt for the first time that the world before her offered nothing to compensate for the deprivation she was about to experience. Every object around home was clothed with new interest; her parents seemed more dear than ever to her, and the vine-covered farm-house where Adeline was fading, and Nelson springing into manhood, was regretted more than all. Let it proceed from what cause it might, from that time her character seemed materially altered. She evinced a firmness in her disposition, and a gentleness in her manner which she had never done before.

Ere the spring of the succeeding year had put forth its leaves and expanded its thousand blossoms, Adeline Newhall rested beneath the shadow of the village church. As is customary in the country, she was followed to her long home by nearly all the inhabitants of the place. Many a feeling of sympathy was elicited by the appearance of subdued sorrow on the part of father and mother, but Nelson's irrepressible grief, as he looked into the open grave into which Adeline's coffin had been lowered, caused the tear to spring in almost every eye.

As for Lucinda, her heart was almost broken. She had never before known grief herself, or felt more than a momentary sympathy for that of others. She felt then that she could willingly resign all the luxuries of her affluent home, to supply the place of their lost daughter to the stricken parents, and be a sister and a friend to Nelson, whose usually elastic spirits was now bowed to the earth.

It was soon after the funeral of Adeline that the first suspicions of an attachment between the young farmer and her daughter, entered the mind of Mrs. Hale. All her native pride and ideas of family consequence rebelled at the thought. At first she could scarcely think it possible, but the more she reflected on Nelson's handsome figure, and interesting character, the more she feared its probability. Yet could it be that Lucinda, so well instructed, with a taste so carefully cultivated, could think for a moment upon a youth who wore a frock!

"Oh," she said to Caroline, as they were alone in the parlor, "if you ever live to marry, be sure

and never marry a man like your father. You don't realize how much trouble he has occasioned me. I have always endeavored to bring up my children as they should be, but he has thwarted me and vexed me to death. I was always opposed to your being sent to a common school, where you would associate with every thing, but I could not have my own way. No. He thought the children in S— were generally orderly and well instructed, and his children must not be taught to feel above their neighbors. Such aristocratic notions would never do in a republic. Now he may see what his republicanism has brought upon us. I wish he was here, for I want to know what he will say when he hears about this."

"Mother," said Caroline, "I would not tell father any thing about it. Just as likely as not he would think it was a fine thing. You know he says a great deal about industry, and it may be he would think it was a pretty notion for Lucinda, with all her accomplishments, to be tending dairy and turning a spinning wheel. He is always afraid we shall not be kept in the kitchen enough, and I expect he would like to have us marry farmers or mechanics for the good of the country, as he talks about."

Caroline's reasoning had its effect. Mrs. Hale reflected upon it, and finally came to the conclusion, that it would be better to say nothing about it, but send her daughter to a boarding-school in Boston, as soon as they could make the necessary arrangements. There Lucinda and Nelson would not see each other, and probably their foolish partiality would in short time be forgotten.

A few evenings before the two sisters were to leave for Boston, Squire Hale and his wife were absent and Caroline deeply engaged in reading a new novel in her chamber. Lucinda was alone, and as she saw the hues of sunset fading in the west, her mind recurred to the circumstances of Adeline's death and burial. She involuntarily repeated the words of a favorite poet:—

"Oh my friend,
When I recall thy worth,
Thy lovely life, thy early end,
I feel estranged from earth."

A feeling of melancholy crept over her, and she determined to visit the churchyard. Both Caroline and herself had been there frequently in the day time and passed away an hour in reading the epitaphs. She had been in the habit of walking alone at twilight, and was not accustomed to fear. Besides, what could there be to fear in visiting the grave of the sweet and pious Adeline? She hastily arranged herself for the walk, and thoughtfully followed a foot-path across the field. Daylight was fast deepening into shadow, and the song of the evening bird had a pensive, melancholy sound. As she drew near the wall that enclosed the burial place, a feeling of timidity stole over her, and she wished that she had asked Caroline to be her companion. Ere she reached the wall she paused, and was half inclined to return. But the recollections of her school-day friend, of her sweetness, her gentleness, and above all, her affection for herself, made her ashamed of her fears. Adeline's grave was in the corner of the churchyard next to her, and after some mental effort, she succeeded in passing over the wall, and in a moment she stood trembling beside the grave—she scarcely realized where she was. All recollection of her friend had vanished, and fear and awe usurped the place of every other feeling. She turned to make a precipitate retreat, when a voice broke upon the silence. In a moment she was calm.

"It was his voice, she could not err,
That 'neath the breathing world's extent,
There was but one such voice to her."

It was indeed the voice of Nelson Newhall. After the labors of the day were over, he had uprooted a little tree, and came to plant it by the grave of his sister. He said that, when living, she had loved to see the green trees waving in the breeze, and he would place one over her while she was mingling with the dust. He spoke of the bright world where he hoped her spirit had gone, and of the vacuum her death had made to him in the world she left behind.

It is not our design, however, to let our readers listen to the young lovers, as we call them, after this. To them it was full of interest, but to the public their expressions of mutual affection would be uninteresting. Let it suffice to say, that when they parted, each felt a confidence in the enduring affection of the other, that time and absence never had the power to destroy. For the two or three succeeding years Nelson and Lucinda seldom met. She was sometimes at home, sometimes at school, and frequently visiting among her distant relatives. When at home, they attended the same place of worship on the Sabbath, and we would not say that their eyes and thoughts did not sometimes stray from him who occupied the pulpit. Every time she saw him, Lucinda looked upon him with pleasure and pride, for now that he had become a man, his commanding figure, and expressive countenance, distinguished him from all the other young men in his native town. She frequently heard his hearty spoken of among her companions, and his affectionate conduct to his parents commended by her father. Into the select circles in which she visited he was seldom invited because he was a farmer and wore a frock; but she consoled herself by thinking that his talents and his virtues would one day place him above these little distinctions. He had labored to cultivate his mind, and prepare himself for the duties of active life. The occupation his father designed for him he never intended to change, but he wished to be a theoretical as well as a practical farmer, and to improve his facilities equally with his fields and gardens. This, her mother and sister did not, or affected not to perceive.

ceive. They annoyed her almost daily by significant allusions to hay-stacks, ploughs, and above all, the striped frock which was constantly worn in the field to protect his other clothing. In general she affected to take no notice of these innuendoes; but, at times, her feelings overcame her, and she retired to give vent to her tears. Sometimes she half resolved to make a confident of her father, but she was deterred by the fear that he likewise might disapprove. At times, she felt mortified and humble when she thought of his occupation, for the pride so carefully nurtured in her childhood was not yet wholly subdued. She would wish he had been a merchant, or studied some profession—or if he must be a farmer, that he would not wear the frock which had occasioned so much ridicule at home, and resolved that her influence should be exerted to persuade him to discard it altogether.

In the mean time both Lucinda and her sister had become objects of general attention, especially Caroline, whom nature seemed to have designed for a belle and a coquette. Lucinda was equally beloved and more respected, but the dignity her mind had imparted to her manners repelled the advances of mere foppiness and gallantry. She had several advantageous offers, but, to her father's surprise, rejected them all. One suitor lacked Nelson's native ability; another his kind, affectionate temper; and all she thought were deficient in some of his peculiar characteristics.

Caroline, who had no previous attachment to interfere with her present selections, was soon engaged. It was to the same Mr. Russell mentioned in the early part of the story. His home was in the city, but he had become acquainted with Caroline while visiting a relative in S—. Her beauty and playfulness soon determined him to make her the companion of his fortunes. He was what the world considers a gentleman, free from any notorious vices, and equally free from any fixed principles of right or wrong. But he suited Mrs. Hale and Caroline exactly. He seemed to have an instinctive dislike to every thing countryfied or economical; and his love for fashionable life could not be disputed. The wealth and standing of his father, seemed to make it certain that the family of the son might always live a life of pleasure.

It was suspected by some, that Squire Hale never heartily approved the match between Russell and his daughter. Be this as it may, it was concluded after the lapse of a few months. The mansion of Squire Hale was brilliantly illuminated on the night of the twenty-fifth of April, 18—. Caroline was that night to give her hand to Frank Russell. Many of the inhabitants of S— had assembled to congratulate the young couple; and Nelson Newhall among the rest. Mrs. Hale protested against his having an invitation, but her husband declared him as respectable and promising, as any young man in the village, and invited him accordingly. The evening was spent with mirth and festivity, and all appeared to enjoy it but Lucinda. She was unusually pensive, but it was ascribed to the parting which would take place on the morrow. That, however, was not the sole reason. Nelson, in the crowd, had contrived to press a letter into her hand. She hastily concealed it, without having been observed, but the flush upon her cheek, and the unwonted abstraction of her manner, were generally noticed.

The company separated, and the family retired to their respective apartments. Lucinda passed a sleepless night, sometimes reading the letter she had received, and sometimes deliberating on the course she should pursue. She finally came to the conclusion that she would give the letter to her father as soon as convenient after Caroline's departure.

In the course of the next day she found her father alone, presented the letter to him with a trembling hand, and fled to her chamber. She was soon summoned to attend him.

"My daughter," said he holding up the letter, "this tells me that you and Nelson Newhall have loved each other from childhood. Why has this been kept a secret from me? What was you afraid of, child?" said he kindly, as he looked upon the blanched cheek and trembling form.—"I always liked Nelson, and was willing you should be trusted to choose for yourself."

"But, father, do you approve of the choice?" "Certainly, I do approve of it. You may write to Nelson and tell him he has my hearty consent. May you make as good a wife as you have been a daughter."

Ten or twelve years have elapsed since the events above related, and a material change has passed over the two sisters. Mrs. Russell has become a widow. She lived in affluence a few years after she was married; but the fluctuations of trade swept away the property of the eldest Russell, and the son had none to lose. He was dependent in a great measure upon his father, and when that support failed him, he fell. His health had become somewhat injured by dissipation, and the alteration in his circumstances had such an effect on his mind, that he soon became an invalid. He removed with his family into the house of Squire Hale for the benefit of the country air, but it was to no purpose. He lingered for a year and then died, leaving a wife and a son to the care of a father-in-law.

Almost every pleasant day little Edward Russell may be seen with two or three other bright-eyed children, playing on the soft green grass, in front of a handsome house, a little apart from the village. The house belongs to his uncle Nelson, and these children are his cousins. His grandfather often tries to rouse the ambition of the little boy, by telling him stories of his uncle's boyhood, and how he had risen from the common farmer's son, to be one of the most respectable and influential men in the community. His mother, though her opinions have undergone considerable change, still insists that her son shall never wear a frock, in imitation of his uncle, so long as she lives to influence him. Little Edward, however, has learned to respect his aunt Lucinda's opinions, and she tells him a frock is the badge of an honorable occupant; that her husband is not ashamed of his now; and that her highest ambition for her own sons is, that in every essential point they may resemble their father.

Why is a sick Israelite like a diamond? Because he is a Jew-will.

POLITICAL.

From the Boston Post.

Jefferson and the Whigs.

Politicians are now playing a bold game in deception and stock-jobbing. The corruption, notorious and shameful, of the Congress that passed the first United States Bank in 1790, is to be repeated in 1841! To do this, facts must be distorted, unanswerable arguments disregarded, history falsified, and common sense outraged. With one breath the whigs are accusing the late administration of leaving behind it an empty Treasury; with another they are crying out for a distribution of a portion of the revenue of the general government to the indebted States; yet they have already passed a bill in the House of Representatives for this purpose. And they still dare to adduce the immortal name of JEFFERSON to sanction their wanton violations of the Constitution! The National Intelligencer is trying to make it appear that Jefferson would have consented to a recharter of the first National Bank! We have quoted Jefferson's opinions in 1802 and in 1813. These opinions are decided. So notorious, indeed, was Jefferson's opposition, that in 1837, he was charged by these very whig organs, with being the author of all our financial troubles. The New York Commercial Advertiser then said: "He (Jefferson) it was who like Absalom corrupted the people. He it was who sowed the wind which brought the whirlwind. He it was who scattered in broad cast the seeds of infidelity which have taken such deep root. He it was who STIMULATED THE HOSTILITY TO THE OLD NATIONAL BANK, WHICH RESULTED IN ITS OVERTHROW IN 1811, AND A CONSEQUENT DERANGEMENT OF THE CURRENCY EXACTLY SIMILAR TO THAT WE ARE YET EXPERIENCING." But when the whigs had decided in 1838 to throw on the democratic cloak and jump into the forum, it was highly necessary to change this tune. Jefferson's name and praises were then on every political vote-distributor's tongue—from Daniel Webster down to the Boston Atlas. "SUPPORT SUCH MEASURES AS MR. JEFFERSON SUPPORTED—AS THE PURE OLD SCHOOL OF VIRGINIA DEMOCRACY WOULD HAVE SUPPORTED," became their language. They unhappily succeeded. They now "feel power," and "forget right." But Jeffersonian principles are too deeply rooted in the American heart to be so wantonly violated with impunity by federal politicians. CONSOLIDATION, however the pill may be sugared, is still a bitter pill: the doctrine of State Rights, however Robert C. Winthrop, the Boston Representative, and other whigs may sneer at it, will be the only doctrine which the people will tolerate. It will ever be a touchstone by which to try the opinions of those they will trust.

We again say, it is with utter astonishment that we see Jefferson's name adduced as authority to establish a Bank. In the very year, 1813, when somebody testifies from a twenty-five years recollection, that Jefferson waived his constitutional scruples and affirmed the question to be settled in favor of the power, there is to be found one of the ablest and longest letters Jefferson ever wrote on the subject of a National Bank, DENYING BOTH ITS CONSTITUTIONALITY AND ITS EXPEDIENCY!!! This letter is dated Nov. 6, 1813, and can be seen in Jefferson's Works, Vol. IV. It was addressed to John W. Eppes, then Chairman of the Committee on finance, in Congress. We have already quoted from this letter: this is the manner in which Jefferson considered the question settled; settled against the existence of the power, not in favor of its exercise: a slight mistake in the letter-writer of the National Intelligencer. "Let us reason," says Jefferson—"on this new call for a National Bank. After the solemn decision of Congress against the renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States, and the grounds of that decision, (the want of constitutional power,) I HAD IMAGINED THAT QUESTION AT REST, AND THAT NO MORE APPLICATIONS WOULD BE MADE TO THEM FOR THE INCORPORATIONS OF BANKS." And further on he contends that the nation had condemned a National Bank, "NOT BY THEIR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS ONLY, BUT BY EXPRESS INSTRUCTION FROM DIFFERENT ORGANS OF THEIR WILL. After a long argument AGAINST the establishment of a United States Bank, he reasons thus of banking—of a paper circulation:—

"Our depreciation is, as yet, but at about two for one. Owing to the support its credit receives from the small reservoirs of specie in the vaults of the banks, it is impossible to say at what points their notes will stop. Nothing is necessary to affect it but a general alarm; and that may take place whenever the public shall begin to reflect on, and perceive, the impossibility that the banks should repay this sum. At present, caution is inspired no further than to keep prudent men from selling property on long payments. LET US SUPPOSE THE PANIC TO ARISE AT THREE HUNDRED MILLIONS, A POINT TO WHICH EVERY SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURES HASTEN US BY LONG STRIDES. Nobody dreams that they would have three hundred millions of specie to satisfy the holders of their notes. What would be the course with what they really have there? Their notes are refused. Cash is called for,—

The inhabitants of the banking towns will get what is in the vaults, until a few banks declare their insolvency; when, the general crash becoming evident, the others will withdraw even the cash they have, declare their bankruptcy at once, and leave an empty house and empty coffers for the holders of their notes. In this scramble of creditors, the country gets nothing, the town but little. What are they to do? Bring suits?—A million of creditors bring a million of suits against John Nokes and Robert Styles, where-soever to be found! ALL NONSENSE.—THE LOSS IS TOTAL. AND A SUM IS THUS SWINDLED FROM OUR CITIZENS OF SEVEN TIMES THE AMOUNT OF THE REAL DEBT, AND FOUR TIMES THAT OF THE FACTITIOUS ONE OF THE U. STATES AT THE CLOSE OF THE WAR (revolutionary). All this they will justly charge upon the legislatures; but this will be poor satisfaction for the two or three hundred millions they will have lost. It is time, then, for the public functionaries to look to this. Perhaps it may not be too late."

Such is the manner in which the sage of Monticello viewed the increase of banks. It has become fashionable to charge the late increase of these institutions to Jackson's veto of the United States Bank. But they are born of avarice. They are applied for by men who prefer the short cut of a financial operation, in obtaining wealth, to the severe, but sure, and healthy, and honest, process of industry and economy. Such men are of every party and of every age. They seek charter privileges to promote their selfish ends; and hence, instead of an aristocracy of nobles, there has sprung up among us an aristocracy of interest; for one charter only paved the way for another—and still another—until the land groaned beneath its burdens. Its effects, Jefferson foretold accurately: let reflecting minds say whether he could have written much more to the purpose had he beheld the events of the few past years. The paper circulation commenced early. In 1803, there were thirty-four banks, with a capital of \$28,902,000; in 1804, sixty-six banks, with a capital of \$38,102,000. "EVERY ONE KNOWS," says Jefferson, in 1813—"THE IMMENSE MULTIPLICATION OF THESE INSTITUTIONS SINCE 1804." He then calculated that this capital had trebled. It was as true then as it is true now, that men love money; and as banks were considered good machines where-with to make it, they were resorted to. And in 1839, before the paper circulation had reached Jefferson's estimate—notwithstanding the Boston merchants, in their MEMORIAL (February 1836) for a TEN MILLION BAND demonstrated that the currency was "in a sound state" that there was not "an over-issue of paper"—that it was "not redundant"—"apparent from its being maintained on a level with the currencies of other countries with whom we have the most extensive commercial dealings"—that "no drain upon our coin" was even apprehended, and positively affirmed "THAT WE HAVE NEVER HAD A MORE PROSPEROUS BUSINESS THAN DURING THE PRECEDING YEAR, NOR OBTAIN A BETTER PROMISE FOR THE EXISTING ONE."—notwithstanding all this, the next year after this MEMORIAL, signed by Henry Lee and the shrewdest merchants of Boston, was offered, the crash came—the banks became bankrupt—a million of creditors were ready to bring suits against the John Nokes and Robert Styleses all over the land; and widows and orphans were robbed of their support; and labor was deprived of its bread; and honor and morality buried beneath special charter-laws; and that "scandal to all human legislation" witnessed the passage of laws authorizing a suspension of specie payments by the banks. John Quincy Adams, Daniel Webster, and John Tyler have been thought severe in their renunciation of the enormities of the system. But Thomas Jefferson placed himself as boldly against its swelling and corrupting tide; and often predicted its ruinous effects; and again and again put forth his prophetic warnings. He says:—

"THE TRUTH IS, THAT CAPITAL MAY BE PRODUCED BY INDUSTRY, AND ACCUMULATED BY ECONOMY; BUT JUGGLERS ONLY WILL PROPOSE TO CREATE IT BY LEGERDEMAIN TRICKS WITH PAPER."

"THE OBJECT OF PAPER EMISSIONS IS TO ENRICH SWINDLERS AT THE EXPENSE OF THE HONEST AND INDUSTRIOUS PART OF THE NATION."

Boston federalists love to call Jefferson a visionary; and Boston merchants claim all the wisdom and foresight of "practical men." Jefferson, in 1813, reasoned from the operations of known laws and came to accurate conclusions; the latter, matter of men, in 1836, reasoned from false premises, and were lamentably deceived. For who now is not ready to admit that the prosperity of 1834-5 and 6—the prosperity of speculators in eastern lands—in wharf lots and mill cities—in India rubber and maleable iron companies—in the wildest schemes that ever schemers could invent—was not fallacious—was not a national dream, and only a prelude to ruin, distress, and bitter chagrin? Yet all parts of the splendid dream were set down in the note-books of even shrewd Boston merchants as actual reality! as though down east stones were actually worth dollars the acre! as though some SEVEN MILLIONS could be secured to Massachusetts

by selling State scrip on the London Exchange in about twenty years!

Stranger still: a dominant party, at the nod and beck of a desperate and reckless politician, mad with victory, are seeking to renew these scenes—yes, to perpetuate banking and all its evils! and dare to quote the APOSTLE OF LIBERTY to favor the corrupt rise of a moneyed aristocracy.

From the Republican Journal.

The Reign of Terror.

The reign of Federalism is always that of terror. No righteous obstacle turns its onward course, when an object of party or individual aggrandizement is in view. The history of the party, in State and Nation, for two years past, is but a record of violated faith, of broken pledges, of hypocrisy and treachery, of usurpation, and extravagance. The constitution, while they have talked of the sacredness of contracts, has been grossly violated in the State and National Legislatures; every species of immorality, while they have preached up virtue, have been used as weapons to force their way to power; most shameful extravagance, while they pledged economy, has characterized the management of the public moneys; while they impudently assumed the title of Democrats, they are now laboring for the establishment of ultra Federal schemes, which will grind the masses to the dust, and which have again and again been decisively repudiated and condemned by the people. The hot haste of an extra session, before men's minds had become calmed, and able to exercise cool judgement and discretion; the avowal of measures which they had warmly disavowed; and the determination to push through with such indecent haste, measures of most vital importance to the people, and which must even revolutionize society—which they characterize the party of Aristocrats, fully point out their way as the "Reign of Terror."

As if pre-concerted and arranged by the Terrorists, that the people of Maine might not be too suddenly astounded at the view of old Federalism at work in the council halls of the Union, disrobbed of even its former remains of decency, the portion of power here set to work with accustomed avidity, to give us a foretaste of what was coming soon on a larger scale. The history of their doings must still be fresh in the minds of all, for such roguery can neither be forgotten nor forgiven. But as these men are now asking for power again, their misdeeds should be kept in view, and their incapacity and treachery remembered.

The insult offered to Governor Fairfield was an appropriate prologue to the disgraceful drama. Hereafter, by a necessary construction of the Constitution, and generally acquiesced in, the old Governor continues in office beyond the prescribed term, until a quorum of the Senate and House has appeared, qualifies the members as they come from day to day, and until the new Governor is declared and sworn in. He receives the Governor's elect, and attends him during the ceremony of his induction. This has been the invariable custom since the formation of the Government; but, apparently for the sole purpose of inflicting an insult upon Gov. Fairfield, this rule was this year set aside. The President of the Senate, (Mr. Vose,) announced that he was acting Governor of the State, and could no longer act as head of the Senate. He was the first to make the discovery. Governor Fairfield had already acted several days beyond his prescribed term, in qualifying members, which Governor Vose had acquiesced in: did he not therefore quietly submit to an infringement of the Constitution, according to his constructions? It was bad in principle for five days as for a fortnight; but his assumption at the first would not be so great an indignity to Gov. Fairfield, as if he was disturbed some days after, when exercising usurped power. The Federal Senators acquiesced in the assumption of Hon. Richard H. Vose, and passed an order to the Executive Council, that Mr. Vose would be acting Governor until a new one was qualified. All allusion to Gov. Fairfield seems carefully to have been excluded; the messenger, (Mr. Pike,) was careful not to notice Gov. Fairfield, in delivering the message to the Council; and self-elected Mr. Vose, marching towards the chair then occupied by Gov. Fairfield, did not condescend to take any notice of him whatever. No excuse can be offered to palliate these insults. They were all conolly and deliberately performed, and the only design was to inflict contemptuous insult upon a man, mentally and morally, their superior.

In another State, the terrorists purchased scoundrels from abroad to offset the votes of free-men at home; but our terrorists neutralized independent free-men by the employment of home paupers. In the Albion case, a pauper's vote was made to decide who should represent a town. The Constitution excludes paupers from voting. Messrs. Burrill and Taylor claimed seats as Representatives from Albion. The former, a Federalist, exhibited the certificate of his election from the board of Selectmen, of which he was a member, and which was composed of his political friends; the latter, a Democrat, contested the seat upon the ground that three of the votes cast for Mr. Burrill were illegal, while the legality of neither was disputed. The votes as counted by the Selectmen, were represented to be for Mr. Burrill 165, for Mr. Taylor 164; and of course the illegality of either of the votes cast for Mr. Burrill would have defeated his election. One of the three alleged illegal votes was cast by Benj. Morrill, a Bangor pauper, who had received supplies from that city within three months prior to the election. This fact was not denied but it was assumed that the Constitution did not apply to his case, as he did not receive supplies from the town in which he lived! The Constitution makes no such distinction, but excepts from voting the general class of "paupers." The fact of Morrill's being a pauper, was settled by proving that he received relief from Bangor, his place of residence does not alter the application of the Constitution, nor the fact that he was a pauper. In violation of the plainest evidence of the illegality of this and the other votes, and the alleged wrong in rejecting two legal votes cast for Mr. Taylor, the House confirmed Mr.

Burrill in his seat! The Federalists had a large majority in the House, and had not even the poor excuse for the fraud, that it was necessary to secure their ascendancy: it was a wanton, wilful, and unnecessary fraud, in open violation of evidence plain as day. Albion was therefore misrepresented by a pauper-elected member; and this outrage upon the Constitution and the people was unblushingly supported by the majority. The principles here supported, that paupers can reside in one town and vote, while they receive supplies from the town to which they belong. But it is characteristic of the latitudinarians, and is an appropriate act to the Reign of Terror.

We shall continue these reminiscences, to refresh the memories of our readers, and bring the "qualifications" of the office-holders up to view.

Mr. Swartwout.

A Correspondent of the Boston Post has the following sketch of Swartwout, the defiler:—

"Mr. Swartwout was appointed Collector of the Port of New York by General Jackson, in defiance of the remonstrances of the best men of his party. Mr. Churchill C. Cambreleng, in an especial manner, protested against the appointment, and by so doing well nigh estranged the regards of the then President. His objections were, that Swartwout was not a friend or an advocate of the principles of the then Administration; and besides that he plainly stated that he had no confidence in his integrity. General Jackson, insisted on Swartwout's appointment, on the ground that he was the son of one of the oldest and best friends he ever had, and inasmuch as there could not be found any specific charge to be preferred against him, and he was opposed to suspicion, and perhaps personal ill will, then decided that he should be the Collector of the port of New York.

"As early as the month of January, 1834, Mr. Swartwout openly avowed himself the foe of the then Administration, and enacted the part of chairman of a political caucus which was held in the city of New York, and at which Judge White was nominated a candidate for the Presidency in opposition to Mr. Van Buren. He was in fact, in deed, and in principle, a Whig; and his every day associates were Webb, Noah, Stone, Ogden Hoffman, Edward Curtis, and the rest of the leaders of the New York Whigs. In consequence of this association, he became identified with the Texan revolution, and made large advances, as it is supposed, from the Custom House funds, to carry on the war. The same incidents brought him into close connection with George Poindexter, an old friend and associate, with whom he had probably rioted many years.

"As soon as the defalcation of Swartwout was detected by the Secretary of the Treasury, his Whig associates turned round and abused him; he was denounced by them as a scape-grace, and it was proclaimed from the house-top that he was a Democrat, and that the friends of Mr. Van Buren were responsible for his embezzlements and forgeries. It was in vain that we denied the fact; the Whigs swore to it most lustily, and to many even of the professed friends of the then Administration, swallowed the poison, and voted accordingly.

"The tables, however, are now turned. The Whigs are in power; and in the fulness of the 'pride of power,' they now call Swartwout back from his exile; they granted him a cartel of immunity and protection, and he is at this moment the god of their idolatry; and a very lion in Wall street. Who would surprised to find him, by and by, their regular candidate for the Presidency?

"The New York Express, one of the most supple and unscrupulous organs of the Whig party, thus speaks of this returned hero:—

"The reappearance of Mr. Swartwout, the old Collector, in the streets of the city yesterday, created something of a sensation. Always personally popular, and never believing that he had been in anything wronged by men with whom he was associated, he was 'greeted with much cordiality.'"

"There's for you! He was 'always personally popular,' and it is now believed that he is a 'wronged man.' Gentlemen Whigs, take your prodigal son to your bosoms; press him closely, and do justice to your hero."

AN IMPARTIAL WITNESS.

Buckingham, the celebrated traveller, gives the following account of the Federal Party in America:—

"The Conservatives are here called Whigs; and they correspond in political character and sentiment with the Whigs of England being quite as loud in their professions of liberal principles, but quite as unwilling to carry them out into practice. One of their leading organs lately published a very remarkable essay, signed 'Sidney,' attributed to the pen of a prominent leader of the Whig party, which, besides advocating Conservative principles generally, went the length of saying, that 'experience had shown that there was as much chance of obtaining a good chief magistrate by hereditary descent as by popular election, and that, consequently, the monarchical principle was as favorable to liberty as the republican.' This doctrine was so acceptable to the greater number of the Whigs, that most of their newspapers lauded it; until it was attacked with such ability and force in the Democratic prints, that the young men among the Whigs felt it necessary to hold a public meeting to disavow their participation in any such doctrine, and to declare themselves to be uncompromising Republicans.

"As far, however, as I was able to discover, by my intercourse with editors and political men of all parties, and by comparison of their journals, I found the American Whigs to be quite as conservatives as their name-sakes at home. They are nearly all in favor of giving wealth a more open and direct influence than it now possesses, in the suffrage for elections, and would be glad to exclude from the electoral body all who have not some fixed amount of property."

Such is the testimony of a disinterested observer concerning the 'Whigs' of the United States, and we submit to the people whether it is not founded in truth! The Federalists frequently,

disguise their wishes, but ever and anon, some "Sidney" among them lifts the veil and exposes their real features. They practised this disguise to perfection last year, but since they have got into power, they are developing all their iniquitous projects, with a celerity and a boldness, which "Sidney" himself could hardly equal! THEY ARE WATCHED, HOWEVER, BY THE PEOPLE, AND WILL SOON BE BROUGHT TO JUDGMENT.—*Eastern Argus.*

From the Republican Journal.

ORGANIZE!

The Federalist are most industriously and desperately at work, secretly and in silence, even in midnight hours, organizing their forces, and preparing every thing for close ranks and a hard battle. Their wicked abuse of power they know will render a hard contest necessary to give them a chance of success. Are all our friends aware of the great responsibility resting upon them? Do they not know that we enter the field with thousands against us, rendered by the infamous appointment, which has disfranchised thousands of our fellow citizens? Do they not know that a new apportionment falls upon the next Legislature, and that the perjurers are straining every nerve to secure the chance of again violating their oaths, and cutting and carving the State to secure the ascendancy of bad men and tyrannical measures for ten years to come? Have they forgotten the insult and oppression heaped upon Waldo, and their brethren throughout the State? Are they now deaf to the treachery against their liberties developing in Congress? In this struggle EVERY MAN is deeply interested; and to the farmers, mechanics, and laborers of the "Star in the East" the eyes of the true-hearted in the Union are directed, and they are earnestly implored to be true to themselves, their country, and the sacred principles they have so often triumphantly vindicated and asserted.

ORGANIZE! Form your Committees, and put upon them men of the right old spirit—that are not afraid to work themselves, and will incite others to work. See that every district be thoroughly canvassed, that when the battle comes every thing will be ready to meet it. Let no man trust a title to his neighbor, but take hold heartily himself—

"Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow."

FREEDOM OF DISCUSSION.

"Freedom of speech and of the Press," is a principle that every true hearted American will readily embrace, but it is a doctrine very unpalatable to the federalists. They would be glad at once to muzzle the press and put a stop to discussion. They have already passed a resolution in the House of Representatives, that no member shall speak longer than one hour at a time. This is as far as they dare go at present; but in this they have encroached upon one of the dearest rights of American freemen, and trampled upon one of the fundamental principles of our Government. It was a daring step in the federalists to pass that act, but it was not only a step in the system which if not rebuked by the people, will yet deprive them of their liberties.—When the freedom of speech is stifled by legislative enactments, the friends of liberty have cause for alarm, for then its very foundation has been assailed. If the federalists can limit the time in which a member may speak, to one hour, and they can cut it down to half an hour, and from that to fifteen, ten, or five minutes; then if it suits their pleasure, they can sweep away entirely the right of discussion—when federalism would reign despotic and triumphant.

The federalists have passed this resolution, that they may be enabled to force through their measures without their odious principles being exposed—they have nothing to say in jurisdiction of them. But if they have nothing to say in favor of their measures, they have no right to deprive the minority of fully discussing their merits. "Error of opinion is to be tolerated whilst reason is left free to combat it," says Jefferson; but the federalists are determined that reason shall not combat their errors, and accordingly crush it by brute force.—*Hartford Times.*

MORE TROUBLE IN THE CAMP.

There was a terrible explosion in the Treasury department at Washington, on Saturday last. Mr. Ewing, it seems, was at Baltimore, but had left orders with his new head of the Land Bureau, who had just gone into office, to give written notices to thirteen of his clerks, that their services were no longer wanted by the Secretary of the Treasury. The notices were accordingly sent, and a hungry set of office seekers from Ohio, Indiana, &c., stood ready to jump into the shoes of the dismissed. When he used the language of the Washington correspondent of the New York Post—"the matter was brought to the notice of the President, who protested, and truly, that he had not been consulted in the matter, and that it was contrary to his policy and his wishes." He sent for Mr. Huntington, (Mr. Ewing having absconded) and made him a speech—setting forth that the proscription doctrine was not the Virginia doctrine—nor his doctrine—nor the doctrine of the whigs before the election. It was not Mr. Webster's doctrine, when he came down to the Virginia platform, under an October sun; and in short, he, John Tyler, could not countenance it under present circumstances, and as at present advised. So he concluded by moving the previous question—gagging the commissioner—and an order to re-instate ten of the reformed clerks, and to post-

pone decision on the three remaining cases, was forthwith given and executed!"

A rumor was in circulation that Mr. Ewing would resign. We shall see. The sky thickens. Look out for more squalls.—*Bay State Democrat.*

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, AUGUST 17, 1841.

FOR GOVERNOR, JOHN FAIRFIELD.

For the Oxford Democrat.

MR. EDITOR: Having made all the objections to the vulnerable parts of Tyro's communications that I have a desire to, I now proceed to make a few observations in relation to the meeting of the Legislature Biennially and likewise in relation to the limitation of the number of Representatives to one hundred and fifty-one. If the amendments proposed last winter are adopted by the people, we shall not only have our elections once in two years, but we shall also have a Legislature only once in two years, and even when we do have it, we shall have only one hundred and fifty-one Representatives.

Now I consider that there is a vast difference in these questions. I think any individual may disapprove of some of them while he approves of others.—Having Biennial elections, is one thing; and having Biennial Legislatures and only one hundred and fifty-one Representatives, is another, and a very different thing. So that, although I might approve and sustain the former, I should, at the same time, repudiate and discard the latter.

What would be the consequences of having our Legislature meet only once in two years? In the first place, we should have protracted Sessions—Sessions that would stretch from January to June, and even longer—Sessions that would wear out, fatigue, and consequently incapacitate the members for business. In these protracted Sessions many of the members would have interests that they must oversee and superintend at home. They could not, under such circumstances, devote their whole attention, as they ought, to the public weal. They could not concentrate their energies of mind and body, and bring into action all their powers for the promotion of the public good. It is, therefore, plainly to be seen that this would be one consequence of Biennial Sessions.

Then, again, there is a vast amount of business accruing every year that would be deferred. This postponement would often prove very detrimental to the public interest. It might prove seriously so in relation to public offices. By meeting annually, the Legislature have the opportunity of scrutinizing the Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of State, Land Agent, etc., and ascertaining whether these officers have done their duty. If they were to meet Biennially the conduct of these responsible and important officers would not be subject to this annual ordeal. The consequence would be that the State would sometimes suffer, and sometimes the officers—the former from the impunity allowed them for so long a time—the latter by the suspicions to which an opponent might give publicity.

This is not the only business that would be neglected were the Legislature to meet only Biennially; much business both of a local and general nature calls for the annual supervision of the Legislature. The multitude of Banks, as now constituted, need almost constant oversight. The State Finances, although not in a deplorable state, call annually for the care of the Legislature. Then there are appropriations for the Militia, Colleges, Seminaries, Internal Improvements, &c., which could not be provided for two years in advance, without, in many cases, great injustice.—And how could the people of this State affix an amendment to their Constitution that would deprive them from making the effort to turn out such a Legislature as we had last winter? The Senate, of which, openly insulted the late Governor—the House, of which, dastardly skulked from their seats at the presentation of a Democratic protest! The Constitution, in one respect at least, would be void, if it did not forever guarantee the power to change, annually, some of the branches of the Legislature so as to prevent such partisan Apportionment Resolves as were passed last winter, from ever going into effect. Such an Apportionment Bill never could have passed if we had had Biennial elections with half the Representatives and Senators chosen annually. This I mean, in this place, because it is the only practical mode of having Biennial elections. The above are the more obvious reasons why I should be opposed to Biennial Sessions of the Legislature.

In regard to limiting the number of Representatives to 151, it needs no language of mine to condemn it. The number in this State never was so small as 151, and we hope it never will be. A large number of Representatives is not proved to be injurious to a State. But, on the contrary, many advantages arise from it. Each member attends the Legislature, gets more or less acquainted with the interests of the State, and when he returns to his constituents, he communicates his knowledge to them, and consequently much useful information is circulated among the people.—By this interchange of feeling and knowledge between the Representative and his constituents, community is benefited, confidence is made stronger in the public functionaries, and our Republican form of Government more highly esteemed.

There may be too large a number of Representatives. This is the case in Mass. where they have between 300 and 400. This is a very large number.—It not only retards the progress of business, but also very materially lessens personal responsibility. Members are very often absent, saying to themselves there is enough without me. This state of things is to be lamented. We have not made a very near approach to it, and we need not fear that our Constitution will ever pattern that of Mass. in this particular.

The number of 200 for this State would come very near the mark. Few would complain that this was too few or too many. The number would not be so small as to become aristocratic.

You now, Mr. Editor, have my views of this whole matter. I consider the proposed amendments an ill-digested affair, got up entirely for the purpose of diverting public attention from other and more important subjects. If there had been a proposition to choose a Governor Biennially, half the Senators and Representatives Biennially, with meetings of the Legislature annually, and limiting the number of Representatives to 200, I would have voted in favor of it. But, as it is, I shall vote against it, and persuade all I can to do so likewise.

MR. EDITOR: It is really pleasing to look abroad over the political firmament and witness the unity and determination of the Democratic party. In this State nothing can be more cheering than this State of feeling. We have been most severely galled by the ruling dynasty. The Democratic party has been most unprovokedly insulted in the person of Gov. Fairfield. The State has been unusually taxed for the payment of an almost unprecedented long Session of the Legislature. The Apportionment Resolves, which were a very important item in the business of the late Session, were passed with entire reference to the perpetuation of the present party in power, wholly regardless of the Constitution of the State. And last, but not least, by a decision of the late Legislature, Pauperism has become a local and not, as has heretofore been the case, a personal incapacity.

If this state of things is suffered to remain, and such things be passed over with impunity, what may we not finally anticipate? What is our Constitution worth to us, or what protection does it afford to individual or social rights, if it can be so palpably violated and so unceremoniously trodden under foot? If a set of men come into power under the banner of assumed Democracy, can recklessly reverse the decisions of former years merely for party purposes, viewing nothing to be sacred that obstructs their wishes, what reliance can be placed on written Constitutions or Laws. If these things are allowed to go on, we ought not to be surprised at anything, and we ought to consider our Constitution valueless. For of what use are Statutes unless obeyed, or of what use is a Legislature unless it conform to the Constitution and act for the public good? The answer is obvious, it is of no use.

Then why continue such a party in power? After they have forfeited all confidence and respect—after they have basely violated their public trusts, why continue them in power? For proof that they have so done—that they have violated the Constitution, and that they have betrayed their trust, every page of the late Legislative proceedings is a living witness. We would say, therefore, to every friend of good order—to every lover of honesty, and to every defender of the Constitution, read the proof and convince yourselves. You can there find whether your servants have done right or wrong. You can there satisfy yourself whether the present miscalled Whig party is worthy your support.

And if you shall then find that you have been deceived, that you have been led astray under false pledges and false pretences, desert such enemies of your country, such enemies to liberty. And may I not ask you to go further, and not only desert them, but lay hold on the only hope set before you, for your country's good, the Democratic party. A party to which many of our deceived, but honest fellow citizens have very recently attached themselves. A party that has existed in this country from time immemorial, and always, although occasionally betrayed by false friends, patriotically sustained the interests of our common country from the time of Washington and Henry to the present moment.

Under existing circumstances, with a General Government that can attend to but little except the removal of Officers, and with a State Government that is inclined to follow in its footsteps, how can we suppose the interests of Maine, the Boundary in particular, can be attended to? It cannot be attended to, it will not, although so vastly important—it will not be attended to. It will not be touched. The inclination is still to delay, delay. Give us more diplomacy.—But shall these interests be delayed? Shall we longer suffer by such stupidity on the part of our Rulers? We would therefore appeal to men of all parties to unite with us to elect the Democratic Ticket, that we may, at least, have some hope of reforming the abuses of the State. We are happy to find that there is union in the Democratic ranks—that there is nothing to distract or obstruct its interests, and nothing, with the accessions we have lately received, to oppose its onward march to victory.

The drought in this region is exceedingly severe. We have had no rain since the first week in July.—The Thermometer, in the mean time, ranging from 85 to 95 deg. The Sun most scorching. Corn and potatoes well, almost, be a total failure. Crops of hay have been good. Wheat and oats promise pretty well. Fall feed is nothing, the pastures and grass fields are completely dried up. Indeed we have had no season, take it all in all, so discouraging since that of 1816. Many old farmers say that that the springs are quite as low now as they were any time in that year.

A SHORT DIRECTION
FOR FEDERAL DEMAGOGUES.

Find the account for the use of horses, connected with the Aroostook expedition, and having selected those charges, which appear most extravagant, blazon them in great capitals, and with a plentiful besprinkling of exclamation points.

Be careful not to add, that this account was not paid, until it had been examined and approved by two practical men, of one from each political party.—*Age.*

SPECIE GOING.—The Great Western carried out \$75,000 in Specie—the Emerald that sailed on Monday for England, took out \$186,000.

DEATHS in New York for the week ending last Saturday, 202—131 were under 5 years of age.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Aug. 12.

ALABAMA.

An election for Governor and members of the Legislature took place in Alabama on the 2nd instant. The question whether members of Congress shall hereafter be chosen by general ticket (as the whole election,) or by districts as had been done previously, was submitted to the people at this election. The returns annexed, show that many who voted for the Opposition candidate for Governor, voted also for the district system:—

Counties.	McClung (W.)	Fitzpatrick (Opp.)	Dist. Gen. Ticket.
Dallas,	287	73	320
Coosa,	185	703	316
Autauga,	357	669	501
Montgomery,	753	716	682
Macon,	200m		450m
Lowndes,		90m	
Butler,	581	237	577
	2368	2493	3046
			1932

The above Counties last November gave a Whig majority of 1483. Now, an Opposition majority of 125. Whig loss, 1608. The Whigs have lost a Representative in Autauga County; in the other Counties above named, there is no change from last year.

INDIANA.

The election took place on the 3rd inst., and was only for members of Legislature. The returns for members of the House of Representatives, so far as heard from, are subjoined:—

Counties.	W.	Opp.	W.	V. B.
Floyd,	1		1	
Dearborn,		3	4	
Franklin,		2	1	
Switzerland,	1		2	
Jefferson,	2		3	
Marion,	1	1	2	
Wayne,	3		4	
	8	6	17	0

Showing a Whig loss, in the above Counties, of 9 members, and a Locco gain of 6. This variation results from the fact that a new apportionment of members has been adopted since the election of 1840. The Senate is henceforth to consist of 50 members, and the House, 100. Last year the Senate comprised 32 Whigs and 15 Loccos; House, 78 Whigs and 22 Loccos. Majority in the Senate last year, 17; in the House, 56.

The Whigs have lost a Senator in Jefferson County, having run two candidates. In Dearborn and Franklin Counties the Whig Senators hold over; it being provided by the new bill that the Senators elected prior to its passage, should serve out their terms, which are two years from the date of their election.

KENTUCKY.

The election took place on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th inst. It is only for members of the Legislature. The Whigs have gained a Representative in Campbell County, and lost one in Fayette.—In the other Counties heard from, (only two or three,) there is no change from last year.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Aug. 9th.

Washington, Aug. 9th, 1841.

I have ascertained, to my own entire satisfaction, that the Bank Bill will be returned by the President, with his objections. I am aware that a different impression prevails among some very prominent persons, but they are influenced by their wishes rather than by their judgment, any body who knows Mr. Tyler must know that it is impossible for him to sign that Bill upon any ground whatever, except that he is bound to do by some party pledge. But no such pledge has he ever given; and he is perfectly free to exercise his judgment in the matter.

A Cabinet Council was held to-day, on the subject of the Bank, and Mr. Tyler then, probably laid before them his views. The Council was four or five hours in session. The President asked his several ministers to give him their opinions in writing.

From the Augusta Age.

Don't throw away your Powder!

The Federalists, feeling confident of supremacy in the next Legislature, by means of their gerrymandering, and knowing that Gov. Kent will fall short thousands of votes, of a re-election by the popular suffrage, are intriguing to prevent a choice of Governor by the people, because no choice, as they think and have reason to think, is worth as much to them, as the election of their candidate.

With this view, they succeeded in procuring the nomination of a Democrat, as the Abolition candidate, in the hope of decoying off Democratic voters.

With this view, they are everywhere urging the disaffected in their own ranks, who refuse to vote for Kent, to vote for Curtis, or to scatter their votes.

We hope that at least no Democrat will be taken in by this shallow artifice. Every vote, not for Gov. Fairfield, is a vote, in effect, for Gov. Kent. So the Federalists understood it, and let no Democrat be deceived.

Without going into a detail of the enormous and tyrannical outrages enacted by the present Administration of the State, the single fact that Gov. Kent approved and sanctioned the unconstitutional gerrymander, to oppress and disfranchise the Democracy, is sufficient of itself to determine every Democrat's duty. And not only is the past to be avenged, but the future is to be provided for. The House is to again be apportioned next winter, and if Gov. Kent again reaches the gubernatorial Chair through a Legislative election, there is no outrage upon the Constitution and the rights of the people, however barefaced and palpable, which he will not again sanction and approve.

To every Democrat then, who detects oppression and the oppressor, we again say, the only sure way to vote against Gov. Kent is to vote for Governor Fairfield.

Don't throw away your Powder!

The last Presidential Election.

The way the federalists carried on the election campaign will not be very soon forgotten. We doubt not they would like to have the mountains cover them from the disgrace which attaches them in consequence of their demoralizing course, but this cannot be; their deeds, whether before or after the election, will not, and the polluting scenes which were enacted by men claiming all the morals, religion, learning, &c., should be held up as a caution to political aspirants, hereafter to be a little circumspect in the means which they may adopt to secure power and the spoils of office. We copy the following from the *Detroit Free Press*. Buy State Democrat.

COON-SKIN HUMBUGGERY.—We were an eye witness of the performances of the whig party in this city on the 30th of last September. We saw a log cabin drawn by twenty yoke of cattle through the streets—we saw coon-skins nailed upon the sides of the monument of whiggery; we saw old men, young men and women, following in the wake of the whig sanctum sanctorum. Yes, although ashamed to say it, we saw the fair daughters of Michigan, paddling through the mud of our streets, ankle deep, with brass medals tied around their necks, upon which were inscribed log cabins and other mottoes, following up this illustration of "whig principles openly avowed, and publicly declared," in the shape of a log cabin on wheels, bedecked with coon skins. We saw a flag flying from the house of God—the Presbyterian session room, which was thrown open for the reception of these hard cider subjects, upon which was inscribed "Maumee Tippecanoe Club." We heard those worthy subjects, who were allowed to pollute that holy sanctuary, singing within its walls their bacchanalian Tippecanoe songs; we heard the bells of the Presbyterian and Episcopal churches ringing, when the procession commenced its march. It is but just to remark here, however, that the Bishop put a stop to the ringing of the Episcopal church bell as soon as it was in his power to do so. Such were some of the performances of the whig party at that time in this city. It is not surpassing now, that these poor fellows squirm when they are shewn up in their true colors; it is not at all strange that they should winch when we remind them of their coon-skin operations. These were the "whig principles openly avowed and publicly declared," which President Tyler referred to in his message.

Without Vouchers.

A story, revised and enlarged from Ogle Hamilton's edition, that Gov. Fairfield and his Council, allowed accounts of Mr. McIntyre to the amount of upwards of \$8,000, without vouchers, is just at this moment, a very current one, with the Federal press, and will continue to be so, we suppose, until after election.

The whole matter is abundantly and most satisfactorily, explained by Mr. McIntyre, whose statement may be found upon "Sheet No. 1," appended to the Land Agent's Report, of the 15th of March last.

The bulk of these accounts were for payment to French settlers, who did not understand our language, and very many of whom could neither read nor write. Mr. McIntyre thought, and very properly, that the book accounts of payments to such persons, would be more satisfactory evidence, than written receipts from them. And these accounts, thus supported, are now said to be without vouchers.—*Augusta Age.*

The Democrats are uniformly opposed to the Federal scheme of biennial elections. It meets with no favor from them in any part of the State. The old Federal Portland Gazette, and some kindred prints, we observe, are in favor of the change.

The proposition to lessen the number of representatives meets with favor, and will probably be decided affirmatively. Strong efforts—union and determination—will alone save the State from being gerrymandered in another apportionment.—*Belfast Journal.*

"Distribution," says Kendall, "is a smooth faced, plausible fellow, who seeks to gain your attention and confidence by giving you ten dollars, while his companion, 'augmentation of duties,' picks your pockets of twenty dollars!"

FALLING.—United States Bank stock sold in Philadelphia, on Monday of last week, at \$14 per share!!

DIED.

OBITUARY.

Died in this town, on the 30th ult., Mrs. Esther, relict of the late Alexander H. Thayer, aged 61. We speak but the language of truth when we add, that in this dispensation of Providence her relatives have sustained a loss never to be repaired, and society an ornament never to be forgotten. She was universally esteemed by all who knew her as a kind, affectionate mother, a firm, fast friend, in a word, every thing that is lovely or honorable in woman. And while our sympathies are deeply excited at this bereavement, we still rejoice to say that she left us with full confidence that she was just entering "that rest which remaineth for the people of God," and with the blessed assurance that ere long she will again be surrounded by all her friends in a brighter and better world than this, "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest."

GEORGE W. TURNER, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Dixfield Village,
OXFORD COUNTY, ME.

Wanted—Immediately,
TWO Apprentices Girls to the Tailoring Business.
Enquire of
Paris Hill, Aug. 17, 1841.

PELTS! PELTS!!

2000 LAMBS PELTS wanted by the subscriber, for which cash and the highest price will be paid.

—ALSO—
3000 Bushels good HOUSE ASHES; for which 1 1/2 cents will be paid in Good's at a fair cash price.
Paris Hill Aug. 17, 1841.

Bethel Academy.

THE Fall Term of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, the 8th of Sept. next, under the continued instructions of Mr. Moses Soule, A. M. with competent assistants. Tuition, \$3 00. Board, \$1 50 and under.
Bethel, Aug. 12, 1841.

Foreclosures.

NOTICE is hereby given that I claim possession of five several parcels of land situated in Denmark in the county of Oxford and State of Maine, by virtue of five several deeds of mortgage, to wit:—One from Elisha Newcomb, dated October 10, 1835, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said county Book 15, page 519; also one from Henry O. Colby, dated October 13, 1835, and recorded in said Registry Book 16, page 574; also a deed from Dominicus G. Tarbox, dated April 23, 1839, and recorded in said Registry Book 20, pages 39 and 36; also a deed from Leonard R. Ingalls, dated April 23, 1839, and recorded in said Registry Book 20, page 34; also a deed from Cyrus Ingalls, dated October 10, 1835, and recorded in said Registry Book 16, pages 523 and 529; I also claim possession, by virtue of two several mortgage deeds, of two parcels of land situated in Hiram in the county aforesaid, to wit:—A deed from John McDonald dated November 12, 1833, and recorded in said Registry Book 15, pages 513 and 514; also a deed from Ephraim Kimball and Easom Kimball, dated January 18, 1838, and recorded in said Registry Book 19, page 482. I also claim possession of a parcel of land situated partly in said town of Hiram and partly in said town of Denmark, by virtue of a mortgage deed from Ellis B. Usher, dated August 4, 1835, recorded in said Registry Book 10, page 443, reference being had to said deed in exchange for LUMBER or approved credit. In consequence of a breach of the conditions in each, and all of said mortgages, I claim possession of the said several parcels of land, and give this notice to foreclose said mortgages, pursuant to a Statute of this State.

JOSHUA B. OSGOOD.

Portland, August 12, 1841.

20,000 lbs. WOOL.

WANTED BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

20,000 lbs.

CLEAN FLEECE WOOL,

For which Cash and the highest Market price will be paid, if delivered soon at our Store in Morton's Building, Congress Street.

BUTTERFIELD & SMALL.

JUST received a complete assortment of W. I. GOODS & GROCERIES, which they offer at wholesale and retail in exchange for LUMBER or approved credit.
Portland, June 21, 1840.

MILITARY CAPS & KNAPSACKS,
latest improved patterns made to order, at short notice, by
WILSON & PUTNEY,
2nd PORTLAND, ME.

TIMOTHY LUDDEN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
TURNER-VILLAGE, ME.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

WILLIAM C. BANGS,
late of Brownfield, in the county of Oxford; deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

DANIEL BEAN,
Brownfield, August 3, 1841.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors of Elisha Walker, late of Livermore in said county; deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, give notice that six months from the 22nd day of June last are allowed said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will sit at a stated place at the place of his late residence of said deceased, on the second Thursday of August next, from 10 o'clock, A. M. until 5 o'clock, P. M.; and also will be in session at Livermore Falls at the Towns of Nathaniel Mayo, on the second Thursday of November next, beginning and ending at the hours aforesaid.

AARON BARTON, JR.
NATHANIEL MAYO.

Livermore; July 10, 1841.

JEW DAVID'S

OR

Hebrew Plaster!

THE peculiarities of this Chemical Compound, are owing to its extraordinary effects upon the animal fibres or nerves, ligaments and muscles, its virtues being conveyed by them to the immediate seat of disease or of pain and weakness. However good any internal remedy may be, this as an external application, will prove a powerful auxiliary in removing the disease and facilitating the cure, in cases of Local Inflammation; Rheumatic affections, King's Evil, Gout, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, and in all cases where seated pain or weakness exist.

A gentleman travelling in the South of Europe and Palestine, in 1830, heard so much said in the latter place, in praise of Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster, that he (he he considered) miraculously cured it had performed; that he was induced to try it on his own person, for a Lung and Liver affection, but removed of which had been the chief object of his journey, but which had retarded the genial influence of that Italy and delicious climate. He soon found his health improving, and in a few weeks, his cough left him, the shallowness of his skin disappeared, his pain was removed, and his health became permanently re-established. Since that time, he has been recommending it to his friends and acquaintances, for all fixed pains whatever, such as Rheumatism, Gout, Head-ache, nervous twinges, pain in the Side, Hip, Back and Limbs, Sciatic Rheumatism, Sprains, Knots, Wounds, White swelling, Hard tumors, Stiff joints, Ague cures, Ague in the Breast, Weakness and pain in the stomach, weak Limbs, Lameness, Affection of the spine, Female weakness, &c. No female subject to pain or weakness in the back or side, should be without one.

Married Ladies, in delicate situations, find great relief from constantly wearing this plaster. The application of this plaster between the shoulders has been found a certain remedy for Colic, Coughs, Phthisis and lung affections, in their primary stages. It cures inflammation by producing a copious perspiration. No Physician should be without it.

General office of the United States, E. CHASE & CO.,
Rochester, N. Y.

General Agent for the State of Maine, SAMUEL ADAMS, Hallowell.

For sale by THOMAS CROCKER, Paris Hill; W. H. BOSTON, Livermore; Geo. Gage, Wilton; S. H. M. Marble, Poland; Nathaniel Perley, Gray Corner; John Higgins, M. J. Porter, Sewall Fly, Hiram; H. C. Russell, Fryburg; Nehemiah Winslow, Windham (Upper Corner.)

BLANKS

For sale at this Office.

